THE
BEE:
OR,
Universal Weekly Pamphlet
REVIVED.

CONTAINING

Something to hit Every Man's TASTE and PRINCIPLES.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN.

NUMBER XVI.

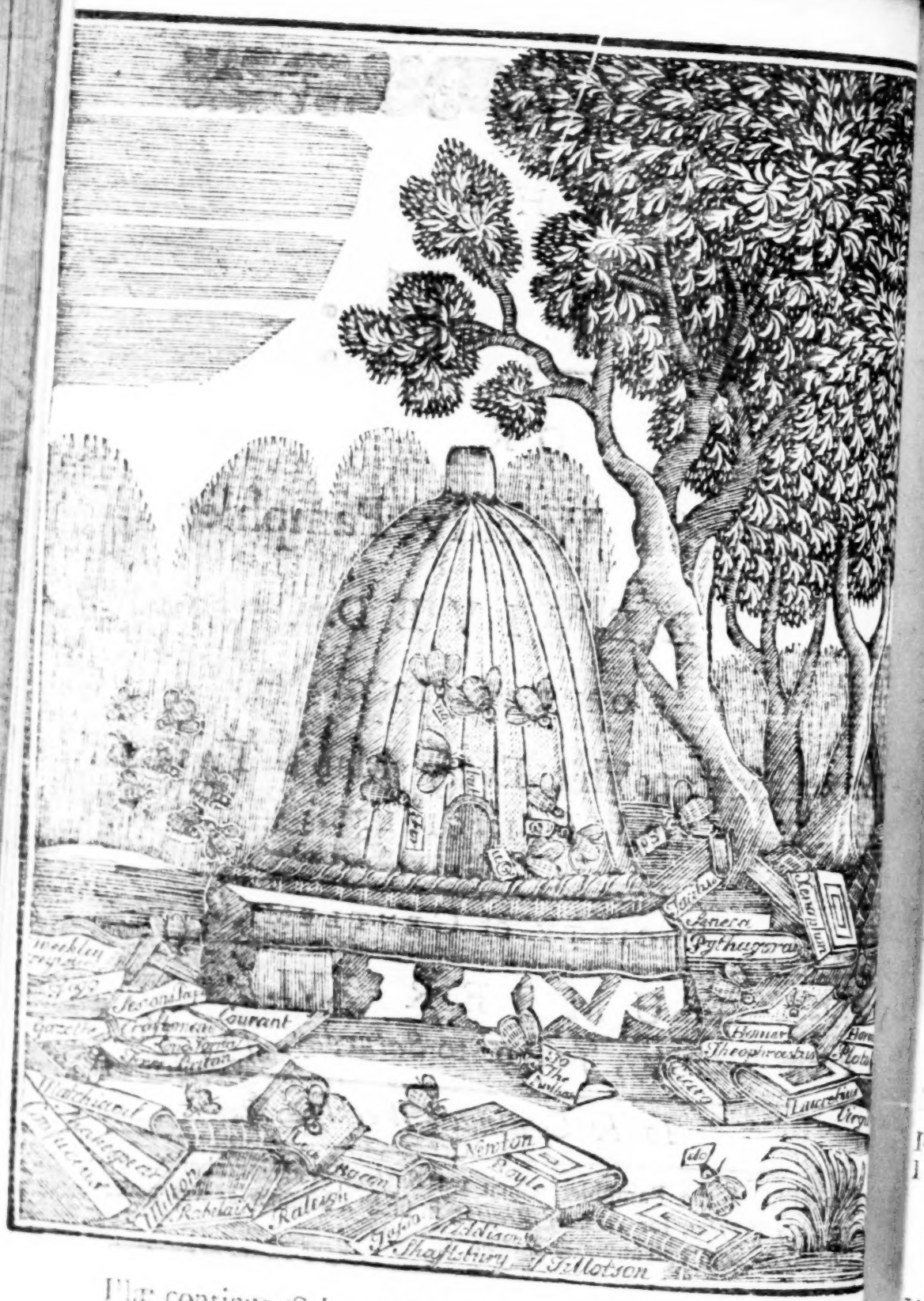
From *Saturday, June* 9. to *Saturday, June* 16.

To be Continued Weekly.

Note, This is the Pamphlet which was *Suppressed*, at Number X, by *certain Persons*, for *certain Reasons*, in such a Manner as was never heard of before in any *free Nation*.

Sold by all Bookfellers in *Town* and *Country*.

[Price Sixpence.]



Hæ continuo Saltus Silvaſque peragrant,
Purpureoſque metunt flores, & flumina libant
Summa leves. Hinc neſcio quâ dulcedine lætæ
Progeniem nidoſque fovent : hinc arte recentes
Excudunt ceras, & mella tenacia fingunt.

VIRG.

The BEE:

OR,

Universal Weekly PAMPHLET.

CONTAINING

An Abridgment of every Thing *Material*, and all the *Essays* worth Reading, in the Weekly Papers; The *strongest Arguments* on *each Side* of the Question, in all Disputes of a *Publick* Nature, placed in a *fair* and *impartial* Light; with several *Original Compositions* in *Prose* and *Verse*.

An Account of *Foreign Affairs* and *Domestick Occurrences*, in a much clearer *Stile* and *Manner* than any *News-Paper*. A List of Deaths, Marriages, and Preferments. An Account of the most *Remarkable Books* Published *Abroad*. A Catalogue of all Books and Pamphlets Published at *Home* with, *short Reflections* upon such as *deserve* it. The Prices of Stocks, Goods, and Grain; the Course of Exchange, and Bills of Mortality.

In a Word, Laying before the READER, at *One View*, (for an Expence which does not amount to a *Penny* a Day) a Weekly State of WIT, LEARNING, POLITICKS, NEWS and BUSINESS.

N° XVI. From *Saturday June* 9. to *Saturday June* 16.

——*Juvatque novos decerpere flores.* Lucret.

This NUMBER, among other *Curious Particulars*, contains,

I. Remarks upon a Dull and scurrilous Piece, entitled, *The Downfall of the* BEE, published in the last *London-Magazine*, and containing several scandalous Reflections upon Mr. B——ll, and the late Mr. ADDISON.

II. The Sick *Lion*, a Fable.

III. Remarks upon the Conduct and Character of Mr. *Walsingham*, and particularly upon his late Treatment of *a certain Noble Peer*.

IV. A Drowning Man will catch at a Straw.

V. The Character of a *certain Minister*.

VI. *Faction* and *Patriotism*, with the Characters of *Brutus* and *Cataline*.

VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.

VIII. An exact List for the Use of Merchants of all such Vessels as sail from, or come into, any of our home Ports.

XI. Domestick Occurrences, and the Drone's Collection.

X. The State of Literature in Foreign Parts.

XI. An Account of Ancient *Egypt*, and the *Customs* and *Manners* of its Inhabitants.

XII. Miscellany Poems, Songs, &c.

LONDON: Printed by J. Hughs, for M. Harris, next Door to the Three Cups in High Holborn; where Letters will be taken in. Sold by Mrs. Nutt, Cooke, and Charlton, at the Royal-Exchange; Mrs. Dodd, at Temple-Bar; Mr. Jolliffe, at St. James's; and all other Booksellers and Pamphlet Shops.

The laſt BEE.

NUMBER XV.

Among other CURIOUS PARTICULARS Contains,

I. The Preface.
II. A Method to diſcover how far People are concerned for the Happineſs of their Country.
III. A Specimen of Mr. *Walſingham*'s Raillery.
IV. Publick Rejoicings ought to be in Proportion to the Danger eſcaped.
V. The Meſſage which a certain Noble Lord lately ſent to the Author of the *Free-Briton*, and the Anſwer returned to his Lordſhip.
VI. Of the Origin, Nature, and Extent of Rights, Natural and Civil: the Rights of the People.
VII. Foreign Affairs and Political Reflections.
VIII. Domeſtick Occurrences, and the *Drone's Collection*.
IX. An Exact Liſt for the Uſe of Merchants of all ſuch Veſſels as ſail from, or come into, any of our home Ports.
X. An Obſervation on the late Mr. *Addiſon*.
XI. Miſcellany Poems, Songs, *&c.*

REMARKS

UPON A

Dull and ſcurrilous Piece, entitled, *The Downfall of the BEE*, publiſhed in the laſt *London-Magazine*, and containing ſeveral ſcandalous Reflections upon Mr. B-----ll, and the late Mr. ADDISON.

THERE *cannot, perhaps, be a more infallible Mark of a* baſe, *a* wicked, *and a* profligate *Mind, than to* inſult *an* innocent Man, *while he is ſuffering under the* Hand of Oppreſſion, *or ſome* unavoidable Misfortune. *A certain Fabuliſt tells us, that Once upon a Time, a* Lion *who had long reigned in a ſpacious Forreſt with Juſtice and Moderation, fell Sick, and lay at the Point of Death. Upon this* melancholly Occaſion, *he was viſited and aſſiſted by every Beaſt, who had himſelf any Share of* Courage *or* Generoſity. *That infamous Creature, the* Aſs *alone, tho' he had received ſeveral* particular Obligations *from the expiring Monarch, took this Opportunity to go and inſult him. He found the generous Beaſt in too weak a Condition to defend himſelf, and with an unparallelled* Baſeneſs *and* Inſolence *bedaubed him all over with his* own filthy Ordure. *The* Reflection *the Lion made upon this Treatment was extreamly natural:* My Condition (*ſays he*) muſt, indeed, be thought deſperate, when an Ass dares uſe me after this Manner.

We have recollected the foregoing Fable, upon observing the infamous Treatment which a Gentleman of our Society has met with in a ſcurrilous, dull, and ſcandalous Piece, publiſhed in the laſt London-Magazine, *and entitled* The Downfall of the Bee. *This Piece is a pretended Anſwer to Mr.* B——ll's Letter, *inſerted in our* Bee, *Number XIV. We propoſed to the Gentleman, who had been ſo groſsly abuſed, to ſay ſomething in his own Defence, but this he utterly declined, and gave us ſuch* Reaſons *for his Conduct, as, we muſt own, have convinced us he is perfectly in the Right. We take this Opportunity to aſſure thoſe* Bookſellers, *who publiſh the* London-Magazine, *that the Deſign to keep up their dying* Pamphlet, *by drawing Mr.* B——ll *into a* Controverſy *with* themſelves, *and their* infamous Hack, *will not ſucceed.*

But tho' Mr. B——ll *himſelf thinks them below his Notice, We ſhall for* once *(not to make a Practice of it) do them the* Honour *to make a few* Remarks *upon their late Performance.*

It is almoſt impoſſible to ſay, whether Dullneſs, Impudence, Scurrility, *or* Falſhood, *is moſt conſpicuous in this Piece. There are almoſt as many* Falſhoods *in it as* Lines: *To detect them* all *would be endleſs: We ſhall lay but* two *of them before our Readers, and leave them to Judge of the* Reſt *by this* Sample. *The Authors of this Work pretend to* deny *what Mr.* B——ll aſſerts *in his Letter: Namely, that* The Commiſſioners of the *Stamp-Office* never made the leaſt Scruple to enter the Bee, 'till after the Publication of Number X; *but, that this is* true, *Mr.* Roberts *the Publiſher knows; all who were Proprietors of the* Bee *know, and we dare ſay, the Commiſſioners, themſelves, will not think proper to deny. All the Proprietors of the* Weekly-Magazine *do likewiſe very well know, (and We have ourſelves been aſſured by moſt of them) that the ſaid Commiſſioners did conſtantly enter the ſaid* Weekly-Magazine, *without the leaſt Scruple, or Objection.*

The Bookſellers, *and their* Hack, *whoſe Performance We are now conſidering, are modeſtly pleaſed to acquaint the Publick, that Mr.* B——ll *has neither* Wit *nor* Learning, *and, that the* Bee *(to uſe their own* polite Expreſ-

ſions)

ſions) *was* ſad Traſh, *and a dull* Hodg-Podge. *We are of Opinion, that it is altogether needleſs to enter into any Manner of Diſpute with theſe worthy Gentlemen, whether Mr.* B——ll *has, or has not, more* Judgment, Wit, *and* Learning, *than* fifty Bookſellers *put together, with each of them his reſpective* Hack.

To prove that the BEE *was nothing but* ſad Traſh, *and a* dull Hodg-Podge, *theſe Gentlemen are pleaſed to aſſure all their Readers, that* the Publick diſcouraged it; *and that* after the firſt Number there was never above One thouſand printed. *Mr.* Burton, *who was our Printer, and every Bookſeller, who was a Proprietor of the* BEE, *can ſatisfy any Perſon, that Two thouſand* BEES, *and One thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty, have been ſeveral Times printed after the firſt Number; and, that the firſt Impreſſion of the firſt Number, which was One thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty, was ſoon out of Print, ſo that we were obliged to reprint it.*

What can a Sett of ſhameleſs Creatures *mean, by aſſerting* Falſhoods *with ſo much* Aſſurance!

But their moſt conſummate Piece of Impudence *is ſtill Behind: They call the* BEE An unjuſt, piratical Inſertion of the Properties of other People. *Their* own *Pamphlet* (viz) *The* London-Magazine *is moſt notoriouſly known to be* nothing elſe *but a* bare Collection *from our Publick Papers. This Collection is made without either* Taſte *or* Judgment: *A Heap of* Stuff, (*the* Firſt *that comes to Hand*) *is flung together, only to* make *a* Pamphlet, *and* fill *up three or four Sheets of Paper; ſo that the Reader is generally forced to wade thro' whole Heaps of* Dirt *and* Rubbiſh, *before he can come at one* tolerable *Thing.*

The Collectors *of this* Magazine, *have done Us the* Favour *to take ſome Things from the* BEE; *particularly the Defence of Mr.* Addiſon, *which was wrote by the very Gentleman whom they are now abuſing. The very* Plan *of their* Magazine, *if there is any Thing tolerable in it, is ſo far from being their* own, *that they* ſtole *even* this, *from Mr.* Cave *the Printer; They ſtole his very* Title: *moſt* meanly *and* ſervilely *copied his very* Manner of Printing *his* Title-Page, *and in order to eſtabliſh their* own Magazine, *moſt knaviſhly endeavoured to impoſe it upon the Country for* his. *Their Succeſs has not anſwered*

their Expectation: all who know their little, dirty Piece of Knavery *deteſt it; eſpecially, ſince of the* two Magazines, *there can be no Diſpute, but* Cave's, *or* The Gentleman's Magazine, *is much the* Beſt. *If we had really been Guilty of* Piracy, *are theſe Wretches the Firſt who ought to Reproach us with it! But let Us examine how juſt their Charge upon Us is; in doing which, We ſhall frankly allow* all *its Weight. It is certain, that Part of our* BEE *is an Extract from other Papers; yet We hope this* Extract *is made with ſome* Judgment, *and, perhaps, our Readers are much* more *obliged to Us than they imagine, for ſeparating the* Grain *from the* Chaff, *for* their *Uſe; and for being often content to turn up a Whole Dunghill, in Hopes, that (like the Cock in the Fable) we may find a* ſingle Jewel *in it: This is the* Piracy *the* BEES *commit; yet, even* this, *We frankly acknowledged, and made ſome* Excuſe *for, in our* firſt Propoſals *for our Pamphlet. Our Words in thoſe Propoſals are as follows.*

" We muſt ingenuouſly confeſs, that our BEE's ſuck-
" ing out the *Quinteſſence* of every *Publick Paper*, rifling
" all its *Sweets*, extracting its *beſt Parts*, and rejecting
" the *Reſt*, ſeems to carry ſuch an Air of *Piracy*, and to
" give us *ſo unfair* a *Superiority* over all other Papers, that
" we ſhould have made ſome *Scruple* to have taken *this*
" *Method*, if it had not been *already* put in Practice by
" ſeveral Perſons before us: We dare aſſure thoſe Gen-
" tlemen who write any of the Publick Papers, that
" they will find themſelves uſed, at *leaſt*, with as much
" *Candour* and *Juſtice* in the BEE, as they have hither-
" to been in any *other* Pamphlet; and we have *Reaſons*
" to believe that ſome of the *Hands* concerned in this
" Work, have a *better* Right to abridge ſuch *Weekly*
" *Eſſays* as are publiſh'd for the Inſtruction or Amuſe-
" ment of the Town, than thoſe Perſons who have
" long ſince aſſumed the *ſame* Liberty.

We frankly own, that when we wrote the abovemention'd Paragraph, we had the whole Tribe *of Magazines,* (viz.) *The* Gentleman's-Magazine, *The* Weekly-Magazine, *and the* London-Magazine, *full in our Eye: We beg leave, however, to obſerve, that the ſort of* Piracy *which we have thus frankly acknowledged, can only be charged upon* one Part *of our Pamphlet. None of our* Foreign News *is ever extracted*

extracted from any particular publick Paper. It is compoſed from a General View *of thoſe Papers, and out of our* own Intelligence *from Abroad: Beſides this, the whole is interſperſed with* Political Reflections, *and flung into a* clearer Method *and a* better Stile *than we hope is to be found in any common* News-Paper. *As to our* Literary Article, *which makes a* conſiderable Part *of our Pamphlet, we never yet borrow'd* one Syllable *of it from any* Publick Paper *whatever; and we have hardly publiſh'd a* ſingle BEE, *in which there have not been ſeveral* ORIGINAL COMPOSITIONS, *either in* Proſe, *in* Verſe, *or in* Both. *We preſume, that the Publick, upon* juſtly *obſerving theſe ſeveral Particulars, thought fit to encourage us in our Undertaking: We ſhall endeavour to deſerve the* Continuance *of their* Favour, *and have* Reaſon *to believe from a late* Propoſal *we have received from* France, *that we ſhall be able to make our* BEE, *even more* Uſeful *and* Valuable *than it has hitherto been.*

Having, we hope, pretty well ſhewn our Readers the Falſhood *and* conſummate Impudence *of the Piece, entitled,* The Downfal of the BEE, *publiſh'd by a* Sett of Bookſellers *in their laſt* London-Magazine, *we ſhall enquire a little what could poſſibly* provoke *theſe* worthy Perſons *to fall, in ſo barbarous a Manner, upon a Gentleman who had never injur'd one of them, and who was then groaning under ſuch* Oppreſſion *as no* Engliſhman *ever felt before: The plain Deſign of theſe publick ſpirited Perſons, was to get this Gentleman debarred from the* Liberty of Writing, *that their own* wretched Stuff *and* Collections *might paſs upon the World. To this End, inſtead of defending the* Liberty of the Preſs *(as it was their* Duty *to have done) they joined with Mr.* B——ll's Enemies, *who were* taking it away. *This Piece, entitled,* The Downfall of the BEE, *is deſigned to prove that the* BEE *ought to be* ſuppreſſed, *and is a moſt* ſlaviſh *and* glavering *Piece of* Flattery *to the Commiſſioners of the* Stamp-Office. *This worthy* Performance *has not however anſwered the Deſign of its* Authors. *The* BEE, *after all the Oppoſition that has been made to it, and the Clamours* artfully *raiſed againſt it, is once again* entered *at the* Stamp-Office. *We have* Reaſons *to believe, that there was not a* Lawyer *in* England *of any* Reputation, *who (after Mr.* B——ll *had publiſh'd his* Caſe) *could be perſuaded to tell the Commiſſioners that their* Proceedings

againſt

againſt him were Legal. *Thus have we ſeen one poor oppreſſed Gentleman make a* noble *and a* ſucceſsful Stand *in the* Cauſe of Liberty, *and for that invaluable Branch of it, the* Freedom of the Preſs: *Perhaps, any Man but this Gentleman, who we hear had but* one Farthing *Damages given him for being* robbed *and* unjuſtly impriſoned, *and who cannot, at this very Day, get a common* Search-Warrant *to ſeize his* Goods *and* Papers *that have been ſtolen from him, We ſay, perhaps, any Gentleman but Mr.* B——ll *could ſoon take a Method to make the Commiſſioners pay him all the* Expence *they have put him to, and what he muſt ſtill be at before he can eſtabliſh this Pamphlet upon the Foot it was when they ſuppreſſed it. In how* generous *a Manner our poor* Brother *has been aſſiſted during his Struggle for the* Liberty of the Preſs, *by ſome Men who would paſs for* Patriots, *may one time or other deſerve to be conſidered. We hope, however, that there are a few* open Breaſts, *who, while they are* Rejoycing themſelves, *at their Delivery from the late* Exciſe, *will ſcorn to ſee that a Man, who exerted all his Talents to oppoſe it, has too* many, *and too* cruel Reaſons *given him every Day of his Life, to make him repent, that ever he drew his Pen in their Quarrel.*

As to the Proprietors *of the* London-Magazine, *We beg leave to aſſure them, that tho' we have* honoured *their laſt Performance with theſe few* Remarks, *they ſhall never raiſe their* ſilly Pamphlet, *by drawing Us into a formal Controverſy. We ſhall not attack the* Reputation *of Men who have none to looſe, and, who, we are ſenſible ſet a Value upon nothing but* Money: *if We think it worth our While to ſhew any farther* Reſentment, *We are determined to proceed after the following Manner.*

We ſhall, in the firſt Place, *convince the Publick, that the* London-Magazine *is one of the moſt ſenſeleſs, imperfect, and injudicious Collections, that ever appeared: We ſhall ſhew an* hundred Blunders *in the* Liſts, *&c. that have been printed in this Pamphlet*; *and* 2dly, *if the Publick* will *have* Monthly-Magazines, *We ſhall preſent them with one printed on as good Paper, and in as good a Letter (which we ſhall have from* Holland*) as the* London-Magazine *now is. It ſhall alſo contain the ſame* Quantity *of* Matter. Laſtly, *we ſhall endeavour, that*

the

the Quality *of our* Matter, *and the* Method *of* diſpoſing *it, ſhall be ſuch as may render* our Monthly-Magazine *as much above the* London-Magazine, *as* Light *itſelf is preferable to* Darkneſs.

We take this *to be the only* proper Manner *of managing a* Controverſy *with* Bookſellers, *who have the* Aſſurance *to ſet up for* Authors; *and to endeavour, by a Hundred little* dirty Tricks, *to prevent the Publick from having any* Productions *but ſuch as come from* themſelves, *or a few* miſerable Hacks, *who obey their Commands, and to whom they hardly allow* Bread *for their* Drudgery.

That our Readers may not ſo far miſtake Us, as to imagine, that We condemn all Bookſellers *in general, We muſt ingenuouſly confeſs, that We are acquainted with ſeveral of the Profeſſion, who are Men of* Probity *and* Honour; *and who, to our* certain Knowledge, *wiſh for nothing more than to be properly diſtinguiſhed from ſome of their Brethren.*

On the other Hand, We could name half a Dozen Fellows (*and may poſſibly do ſo*) *whoſe very* Names *are* Infamous, *and a* Scandal *to their Profeſſion: When one of theſe* prints *a* Book (*tho' the* Title *may be ſome-times* Specious) *it is a moſt* certain Cheat, *and not a Bit honeſter than* picking a Pocket: *It would be of infinite Service to the Publick to have theſe Men, with all their little* knaviſh Tricks, *properly* expoſed; *and tho' the* Task *is but a* dirty *One, yet for the Sake of* Learning, *We may, perhaps, undertake it.*

The Piece, entitled, The Downfall of the BEE, *on which We have made ſome* Animadverſions, *concludes with an* Advertiſement, *acquainting the World, That*

Speedily will be publiſhed, *the* LIFE *and* ADVENTURES *of* E——ce B——ll, *Eſq*; alias *X, in the* Spectator; *and, that the* Virtues *of this Gentleman's* Relation, (viz.) *the late Mr.* Addiſon, *ſhall be fully diſplayed, as well as his* Own.

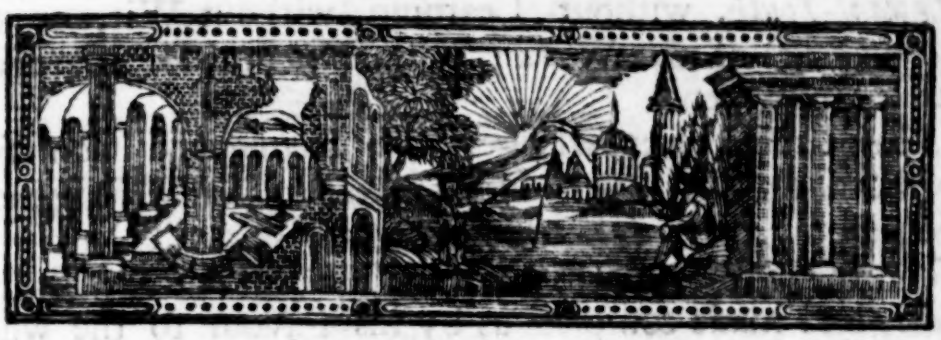
We preſume, that this Advertiſement *is publiſhed to* terrify *Mr.* B——ll, *and to tye him down to his* good Behaviour.

He has deſired us to return the following Anſwer *to it,* (viz.)

That

That he does moſt heartily defie *any* Knot of RASCALS *to do their* Worſt, *who are arrived at ſuch a* conſummate Pitch *of* Villany, *as to acquaint the Publick, that, in order to put about* forty Shillings *into their* own Pockets, *they deſign to* diſturb the Aſhes of the Dead, *and to* murder, *if poſſible, the* Reputation *of a Man, who was not only an* Honour *to his* own Country, *but to the very* Age *in which he lived.*

THE



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Extract from the last CRAFTSMAN.

Remarks upon the Conduct and Character of Mr. *Walsingham*, and in particular upon his late Treatment of a *certain Noble Peer*.

MR. D'Anvers *says in his last* Craftsman *that Mr.* Walsingham *having made a very important Figure in three late Papers, he is determined to take some Notice of him.*

At the first publick Appearance of this polite Gentleman (says Mr. *D'Anvers*) I took the Liberty of treating him with some Contempt, and look'd upon him only as a *pert young Fellow*, who ran away from his *Master*, like too many forward Lads of this Age, either out of Idleness, or Incapacity to make any thing of his Business. It never entered into my Thoughts that any *Man in Power*, however he might be distress'd for *Advocates*, would condescend to take up with such a *giddy, little Creature*, or trust his Cause in the Hands of

Truant-Youth, without Learning, without Wit, or any Knowledge of the World, to qualify him for ſo arduous an Employment.

But I muſt acknowledge, with Shame and Confuſion of Face, that I was very much miſtaken in my Judgment, concerning this *notable Perſon*, whoſe ſecret Talents were ſoon diſcovered by the piercing Eyes of our *Britiſh Lynceus*, and made conſpicuous by his Favour to the whole World.

Being thus exalted on the *Gyant's* Shoulders, he began immediately to ſtrut, vapour and defy all beneath him. It was a pleaſant Scene enough to obſerve how big the *little Urchin* affected to look; how he would fume and fret his puny Carcaſe; and kick and ſpurn at every Body that came near him. I ſometimes diverted myſelf, at my leiſure Hours, with teazing him, and could never look up at him, without thinking of that ridiculous Repreſentative of a Man, who expoſes himſelf very indecently by climbing too high.

As for my ſelf, I could expect nothing but the ſharpeſt Reſentment from a Perſon of *ſuch Eminence*, whom I had treated in ſo contemptuous a Manner before his Advancement; and the World hath been Witneſs how ſeverely I have ſuffer'd for it ever ſince; but I ſoon grew beneath his Notice, and he ſcorn'd to contend with a Writer of ſo inferior a Rank. He thought it more honourable and ſuitable to his Dignity to contend with Gentlemen, whom Birth, Fortune, and high Employments had rendered equal to himſelf. For this Purpoſe, he *fatigu'd Himſelf with Attendances in either Houſe*; and, being conſtantly admitted a *Gallery-Member*, gave us an Haſh of every remarkable Debate, toſs'd up with ſharp, political Reflections on the Conduct of thoſe who preſumed to ſpeak, or vote contrary to his own excellent Opinion. At firſt, he ſingled out *one Gentleman*, as the chief Mark of his Reſentment, who hath often taken that Liberty, and given his *Patron* no ſmall Diſturbance in his golden Dreams. *This Gentleman* was ſo very unfortunate that he could hardly open his Mouth in the Houſe, without incurring the Diſpleaſure of Mr. *Walſingham*, who retailed his Speeches out to the World, with his own judicious Comments upon Them. Being much

much encouraged by his *Patron* in theſe perſonal Liberties, he grew upon his Adverſary, and at laſt wrote himſelf up to ſo high an Opinion of his own Importance, that he told the *Gentleman*, with a modeſt Diſdain, *that if he had been bred an* ATTORNEY, *like himſelf, he would have been an* ATTORNEY *ſtill.*

Having gain'd ſuch a compleat Victory over *this Gentleman*, and ſufficiently glutted his *Patron's* Reſentment for the preſent, he made the ſame bold Attack upon ſeveral other conſpicuous Characters in the *Houſe of Commons*, both living and dead, who had incurred his Diſpleaſure, by preſuming to oppoſe the Meaſures of his *Patron*; nor did even the FIRST of them all eſape the Stings of his Eloquence, upon a certain, ever memorable Occaſion. After this, the *Lord Mayor*, *Aldermen*, *Common Council* and *Repreſentatives* of this City (except *one upright Man*, whom popular Clamour recommended to his Favour) had the Misfortune to fall under the ſame ſevere Diſcipline. To thoſe were added all the conſiderable *Merchants* and *Traders* in the Kingdom, who had the Inſolence to controul that laſt glorious Effort of his *Patron*, a GENERAL EXCISE.

This noble-ſpirited Freedom gave him new Credit with his *Maſter*; who was reſolved to diſtinguiſh ſo *conſummate a Genius* from the common Herd of Scriblers. He therefore immediately enlarged his *Penſion*, and order'd him to beſpeak an *Equipage*, ſuitable to his Character. In this Reſpect, as well as in many others, He appears to much greater Advantage than the *Roman Conſuls* and *Dictators* of old, who were obliged to carry a *Slave* with them in their triumphal Chariots, to put them in Mind that they were ſtill *Men*.

——— *ſibi* CONSUL
Ne placeat, Curru SERVUS *portatur eodem.*

But our *Britiſh Dictator* loves to ſee his *Slave* triumph, as well as himſelf.

From this Time Mr. *Walſingham* (whom I muſt now call the *great Mr. Walſingham*) aſſumed an higher Style, and every Paper he publiſhes diſcovers his *new Dignity*. He ſeems to loll at Eaſe, and write *ex Curru*, with the

Freedom and Importance of a *Miniſter of State*. Nay, he ſeems to rival his *Patron* in the particular Turn and Force of his Rhetorick. One would almoſt think that the Author of a little * Poem, publiſh'd ſome Time ago, had Mr. *Walſingham* in his Eye, when he was drawing the Character of one *Scurra*: particularly in the following Lines;

Thrice knowing Politician! happy Boy!
Thy high, judicious Maſter's *Pride and Joy!*
Great Minds, like Thoſe, by Sympathy unite;
Aſſimilate, and talk, and act, and write;
In moſt Things equal—Thus, when Scurra's *prating,*
You'd ſwear his very Patron *was debating.*

Mr. D'Anvers *obſerves in this Place, that Mr.* Walſingham *having ſufficiently chaſtized ſuch Members of the* Lower Houſe *as had incurred his Diſpleaſure, proceeded to exert his cenſorial Power againſt thoſe* Peers *who preſumed to oppoſe the Will of his* Patron; *and handled a* Noble Lord *in a very ſevere Manner, for having lately loſt a good Place and retained a good Character. Mr.* D'Anvers *tells us that Mr.* Walſingham *was pleaſed to give the Publick very broad Intimations that he could lay ſome terrible Things to the Charge of this Nobleman, if he was not afraid of his* Priviledge as a Peer, *and of being ſued for* Scandalum Magnatum.

His Lordſhip being unwilling (ſays Mr. *Walſingham*) to check ſo aſpiring a Genius, or put a Stop to ſo uſeful an Enquiry, thought it his Duty to aſſure Mr. *Walſingham*, by a Meſſage, *that he need be under no Apprehenſions, and even deſired him to ſpeak out to the World upon that Subject.*

To this Mr. Orator *Walſingham* was pleaſed to return his Lordſhip a *reſpectful Anſwer*, with which he hath ſince condeſcended to oblige the World. It is, indeed, a very curious Piece; and contains, beſides ſeveral excellent Reflections on Men and Things, a moſt admirable Mixture of pert Humility, and modeſt Aſſurance.

There ſeems to be a ſmall Inconſiſtency between his *firſt Paper*, upon this Subject, and another Paſſage in his

* *Verres and his Scribblers.*

his *Anſwer to the noble Peer.* In *one*, he tells us, *that the Authority of the* Houſe of Lords, *and the Action of* Scandalum Magnatum *might* deter the boldeſt Man *from ſpeaking Truth of a* PEER; and that, for his own Part, He DARES NOT do it. In the *other*, He gives his *Lordſhip* to underſtand, *that nothing can* DETER HIM, *and that He is incapable of* FEAR; or, in other Words, that He is grown, all on a ſudden, *bolder than the boldeſt Man alive*; nay, even *bolder than Himſelf*; but without taking any farther Notice of the ſeeming Contradiction between theſe two Paſſages, I ſhall only obſerve, that this *magnanimous Hero* ſpeaks juſt in the Strain of his great Anceſtor, *Julius Cæſar*, as He is drawn by *Shakeſpear*;

I rather tell thee what is to be fear'd,
Than what I fear; *for always I am* Cæſar.

And in another Place,

Of all the Wonders, that I yet have heard,
It ſeems to me moſt ſtrange that Men ſhould fear.

It is agreed on all Hands, that Mr. Walſingham *received a Promiſe of Indemnity from any Proſecutions or Inſults upon the Account of his ſaying whatever he pleaſed of this noble Lord*; *from whence Mr.* Walſingham *infers*, with his uſual Shrewdneſs, that the *noble Lord* ought to have kept *this Meſſage* an abſolute Secret from the whole World; and that his ſuffering any Writer to *play upon it*, in this publick Manner, was a *Violation of his Honour and Promiſe*; *ſince This of itſelf* (ſays that *excellent Perſon*) *muſt be the* GREATEST INSULT, *which any of his Friends were capable of giving* ME.——See how the *Gentleman's* Proweſs grows upon Him, and breaks out in the minuteſt Particulars! He reſolves, like a Man of true Spirit, not only to return *Blows for Blows*, from whatever Hand They come, but to reſent all Attempts to *banter* and *ridicule* Him, as the higheſt Affronts.

Nay, the Indignity of *this Meſſage* ſeems to have touched Him ſo much to the Quick, that He threatens to drub *all the Nobility round*, if They preſume to inſult Him in this Manner; and lets us know, that He hath as *truſty Truncheon*, for that Purpoſe, *as any Man needs to handle.*——Lord! What a terrible Creature is this ſame Mr. *Walſingham!* For my Part, I ſhudder at the very

very Thoughts of Him; but, I hope my Age will protect me from his Wrath, and that He will discharge the Overflowings of his Valour on Those, who are better able to bear it.

I cannnot forbear quoting one Passage more, which breathes the same intrepid Spirit, tho' I confess my Blood runs cold in my Veins, and my Pen shakes in my Hand, whilst I am transcribing it.

I shall think it, says He, *my indispensable Duty to vindicate the Name and Honour of the* KING, *whoever thinks fit to insult Him, on any Pretence*; *and if any* noble Lord, *or other* smaller Personages, *shall think such Vindication of the* Royal Person *an Affront offered to* their Persons, *I hope They will not scruple to avenge it on* ME, *by such Weapons as They Themselves shall think most suitable to their own Quality, and never offer* ME, *any Exemption of that Kind.*——As He had before called upon his *M--j—y* to stand *Umpire between us Two*, He now returns his *M——y* the Favour, and declares Himself his *Champion in ordinary*. Methinks, I see Him clad all in Armour, mounted upon a prancing Steed, and throwing down his Gauntlet with a Speech of Defiance. I know not how Mr. *Dimmock* may relish this Invasion of his Office; but sure I am, that it hath given a finishing Blow to the late united Factions of *Jacobites* and *Republicans*.

I shall conclude this Paper with an humble Request to Mr. *Walsingham*, that He would be graciously pleased to intercede with his *Patron* in my Behalf, to grant me the same Liberty of *speaking out to the World, whatever my Imagination may suggest to me*, without any Apprehensions of *Messengers*, *Informations*, or *special Juries*. This is an Obligation, which I should for ever acknowledge to *both the honourable Gentlemen*; being at present very much cramped in my Writings, for Want of *such an Indemnity*. Nay, I think I could dispense even with the Word *Cudgel's* being tacked to the *Message*; and I do particularly assure Mr. *Walsingham*, that if he can prevail upon his *Patron* to shew this Instance of his *Regard for Liberty*, I will not give it up again with a poor, sneaking Declaration, *that I have nothing in my Power to explain to his Disadvantage*; *and that I never entertained an unworthy Thought of Him*, but will make

a free and ample Use of *his Indulgence*, for my own Justification, and the Emolument of the Publick.

Articles of News extracted from the last CRAFTSMAN.

Paris, *June* 5. Expresses thicken a-pace on the Affairs of *Poland*; it appears as if King *Stanislaus* was assured of the Majority at the Election, so that our Speculatists make no Manner of Doubt, but that he will carry it against all the Efforts made by the Ministers of certain Powers to his Prejudice. 'Tis assured, that upon Advice of the *Imperialists* being in Part arrived at the Camp in *Silesia*, the Court resolved to hasten that on the *Mosselle*, and the Militia are actually on their March to replace the Troops ordered thither. Yesterday M. *Hoye*, the *Dutch* Embassador, returned hither from the *Hague*, and having had an Audience of the Cardinal, Prime Minister was graciously received. A Report goes, that King *Stanislaus* has offered the Republick of *Poland*, amongst other Things, to acquit them of 16,000,000 of Livres, and of 20,000,000 due since 1702, in case he is reinstated in the Throne; otherwise he will take proper Measures to see Justice done him on all his Pretensions.

Newcastle upon Tyne, *May* 30. At a Merchants Court this Day held, it was unanimously resolved, that the Governor of the said Company should, in their Names return Thanks to *Nicholas Fenwick.*, Esq; one of their Representatives in Parliament, for the great Regard shewn by nim to the Representation of this Court, in steadily and strenuously opposing any Extension of the Excise Laws.

London, *June* 9. We hear from the Theatre-Royal in *Drury-Lane*, that the *Rebel Players* are not yet reduced to their Obedience; but it is thought, that They will soon be obliged to surrender at Discretion. In the mean Time the Publick waits with Impatience to see the Manifesto of their doubty Chief, Mr. THEOPHILUS *Cibber*, which He hath promised in the News-Papers. It is expected that, in this Manifesto, the *young Captain* will endeavour to prove that the KING'S PATENT, after a solemn Adjudgment in the Court of CHANCERY, is of

no

no Validity; and that *picking a Gentleman's Pocket of* SIX THOUSAND POUNDS is perfectly conſiſtent with the Principles of LIBERTY.

Extract from FOG'S JOURNAL.

A Drowning Man will catch at a Straw.

MR. Fog *in the Beginning of his Journal, obſerves, that* a drowning Man will catch at a Straw; *and that when Perſons in an Argument cannot keep themſelves above Water by the force of Reaſon, they lay hold of any Trifle to keep themſelves from ſinking. Mr.* Fog *endeavours to ſhew, that the* Miniſterial-Writers *acted thus when they dropped the Diſpute about ſeveral* Publick Treaties *to examine a Gentleman's* private Fortune, *and when they left the Argument about* Exciſes *to acquaint the Publick there was a Deſign laid to aſſaſſinate their* Patron.

If (ſays Mr. *Fog*) he was really under all thoſe Terrors he pretended, what can we think, but that it is the Curſe of Guilt to live in Fear?———he, whoſe Mind is diſturbed may ſee Daggers in the Air; Axes, Halters, and Ponyards may ſwim before him, which are imperceivable to every Eye, but his own——I won't call this Madneſs, tho' every Body allows this Gentleman's Head is not as it ſhould be, but to ſpeak ſeriouſly of it, it is the poor little Trick of Cunning——Every Body ſees, whom he hoped to impoſe upon by it——It is a profound Piece of Policy borrowed from ſome declining Chambermaid——It is a common Trick among thoſe ſilly Creatures, when they find they muſt go, to ſend a Letter from an unknown Hand, or drop one, ſo that the Maſter or Miſtreſs are to ſee it, as if by Chance, to ſhew what an excellent Servant they are going to loſe; ſo that I almoſt pity him, to ſee what miſerable Shifts he is reduced to, to make himſelf appear of ſome Conſequence.

Since this hopefull Project has been dropped, fifty little Tricks have been uſed to deceive the People in the Country in all Circumſtances relating to it——the Papers that are Weekly ſent into the Country, and given away *gratis* are the Vehicles of innumerable Falſhoods,—

in

in one of theſe you will read what never was ſo much as dreamed of before, that the Taxes upon Soap and Candles were to be taken off, in Caſe the Exciſe had ſucceeded. To what Purpoſe is this done? there are Hopes, that a poor Countryman may be impoſed upon by a Thing that he ſees in Print, when he has not an Opportunity of being better informed.

There have been likewiſe Manuſcript Letters ſent to ſeveral little Boroughs,———I have ſeen one of theſe, which, as I take it, was ſent to a certain Borough in *Devonſhire*,——it is addreſſed to one Mr. *Sk—er*, and ſigned *W. Y*; who Mr. *Sk—er* is I cannot ſay; but probably he may be a returning Officer at Elections; but as Mr. *W. Y.* has thought fit to miſrepreſent the laſt Scene relating to this Project, we ſhall ſpeak a Word or two to him concerning his Letter.

He begins his Letter to Mr. *Sk—er* in theſe Words,

'You will, perhaps, be ſurprized at this, when I ac-
'quaint you, that the Exciſe on *Tobacco* was Yeſterday
'dropped by Sir —— by putting off the Bill to the 12th
'of *June* next. He did it in an exceeding fine Speech,
'with a full Juſtification of the Propoſal, and an Excuſe
'to the Freeholders of *England* for dropping what was
'intended, and would have proved for their Eaſe, had
'the Publick been enabled to collect, and receive what
'is now by Law due to the Publick.'

I will make no Remark upon Mr. *Sk—er's* Surprize; but as to the Juſtification of the Propoſal, which Mr. *W. Y.* here ſpeaks of, I will venture to ſay nobody heard any thing that could be called a Juſtification but himſelf,———that Part of the Scheme remains ſtill to be done. I muſt allow indeed, that if a bold Aſſertion of its being a good Thing, without one Reaſon to ſupport it, or without an Anſwer to any Objection that was made on the other Side, be a full Juſtification, no Project was ever better juſtified ſince the beginning of the World; but unleſs we can make this Conceſſion Mr. *W. Y's* Veracity muſt ſtand impeached.

But I will apply myſelf directly to this Letter Writer.

Indeed Mr. *W. Y.* As to your Maſter's Excuſe to the Freeholders of *England*, had he made one, (as I never heard he did) they would not have thought themſelves

obliged to have thank'd him for it, becauſe it was they who forced him much againſt his Will, to quit his Hold— they exerted their whole Strength in the Preſervation of the Trading Intereſt, and in this, they proved at once their publick Spirit, and their good Senſe; for whenever theſe Bodies of Men think right, they muſt know their Intereſts are inſeparable; — but we can ſee plainly what your Deſigns have been for ſome Time paſt, and perhaps, your Maſter might flatter himſelf with being able to ſucceed in ſetting the Landed and Trading Intereſt at Variance with each other, and of dividing them into Factions, in hopes of drawing ſome Support to his ſinking Cauſe either from one Side or the other; —— but you may tell him Mr. *W. Y.* that it won't do. —— He is a little too well known. I cannot deny, but that ſuch Deſigns have heretofore ſucceeded; but then you muſt take this along with you, Mr. *W. Y.* that they were carried on by Men of very different Capacities from thoſe of your blundering Maſter.

As to what you ſay concerning the Publick's being able to collect and receive what is by Law due to the Publick, I take that to be a very unlucky Expreſſion of yours, Mr. *W. Y.* for this is the very Thing that all that oppoſe your Patron are aiming to bring about, — this is the Thing which has made a certain Gentleman more than once change Countenance of late. — It is ſome Attempts towards this that makes him ſo creſt-fallen, that all the World can ſee he is not ſo tall by ſome Inches as he was a Year ſince.

We have ſeen ſtrange Things of late, Mr. *W. Y.* — We have ſeen Perſons of Worth and Honour endeavouring to detect and puniſh publick Frauds, and we have ſeen a certain Perſon and his Partizans under ſtrange Apprehenſions upon theſe Occaſions —— We have ſeen them all alarmed, we have ſeen them act and ſpeak as if their very Freehold had been attacked; when therefore you talk thus of the Publick's recovering what is its Due, you certainly did not conſider what a Change it would bring about in ſome private Peoples Fortunes,, and thoſe your beſt Friends. What Houſes that now vie with Palaces muſt be ſtriped of their *Italian* Paintings and coſtly Furniture; nay, the very Houſes themſelves paſs into other hands — It was very ill judged of you to put us in mind

of

of these Things; but perhaps you thought that Mr. *Sk—r* would only shew this Letter, as he was directed, to a few plain Country People; that it would never come to the Knowledge of such a Fellow as I am, who tells the Publick all he knows.

I will take no Notice of your next Sentence, you only there make use of your Master's Words, as some Servants wear their Master's Linnen — You understand Perquisites, and perhaps this may be one of yours; but as what follows is a most notorious Falshood, and as it is probable you, for that Reason, lay some Stress upon it, I shall give it in your own Words:

" After the House was up Yesterday, an infamous " Mob in the Court of Requests *made a direct Attack on* " *Sir* ——*Person*, which must and would have ended " very fatally, if his Friends about him, and the Ju- " stices and Constables attending had not with great Dif- " ficulty carried him safe and unhurt to his Coach.

I shall make no Remark upon the Merchants of *England* being called an infamous Mob, for it is well known it was they who filled the Court of Requests upon this Occasion, nor will I so much as name the contemptible Tool who treats them in this Manner, they have been fallen upon in the like Terms by all the Mercenaries of a certain Person; but as the Fact is here represented, one would think that an open Attempt had been made to murder Sir—— in the Court of Requests, yet when all comes to all, it is no more than a second Part of the *Putney* Bridge Plot, and there is just as much Truth in one as the other.

It is certain that such a Number of People assembled together upon a Point wherein their very Liberties were concerned, never behaved with greater Decency, —— the insulting Language they received from several of the Mercenaries could not provoke them to make such a Return as it deserved, knowing, that the least Disturbance would have furnished these People with a Pretence for representing these Meetings as riotous Assemblies, and be made an Argument in Favour of the pernicious Scheme then depending, and therefore they shew'd no other Resentment against him and his Friends, than what our People do at the Theatre to an Actor who has play'd his Part ill, and this is represented as an Attempt to murder.

In the Concluſion Mr. *Sk—r* is order'd to affirm all the Contents of this fine Letter to be true; ſo that here is a very hopeful Employment found out for Mr. *Sk——r*, and it would tempt a Man to enquire what it is poor Mr. *Sk——r* has done, that he ſhould be choſen out for ſuch an Office, — I thought that all Things of this Nature had properly fallen within the Province of thoſe two renowned Politicians *Osborne* and *Walſingham*, the World has long been of Opinion that they are not retained for their Wit, and it is alſo granted that they have excellent Talents for carrying on Affairs of this Nature,—It may happen, that Mr. *Sk——r* may be raw and unexperienc'd this Way, whereas Perſons ſo well practiſed as Mr. *Osborne* and Mr. *Walſingham* may face it out even after Conviction. As to the Part Mr. *W. Y.* acts in this Affair, there is ſome Excuſe for it, if it be true, as I am told, that he is an humble Hanger-on upon Sir ——. In this Condition you muſt conſider a Man in ſome Senſe as pleading his own Cauſe.—If his Patron ſhould have the Misfortune to fall (and it is thought the Ground already begins to ſhake under him) Mr. *W. Y.* has but a melancholy Proſpect before him.

Briſtol, May 21.

To the Right worſhipful John King, Eſq; and the worſhipful the Alderman of the City of Briſtol met at Guildhall at an Adjournment of the Quarter Seſſions.

WE the Grand Jury for the ſaid City and County take the Liberty of acquainting your Worſhips, that we have ſeen the Extract of a Letter printed in the *Daily Courant* of the 19th of April laſt, that highly reflects on the Conduct of the Right Worſhipful the Mayor for the Rejoycings he encouraged on the Suſpenſion of the Exciſe-Bill.

And as in Duty bound we have made Enquiry into the ſeveral Facts there aſſerted, and find many of them to be falſe and ſcandalous; and we are well inform'd, that Mr. Mayor took neceſſary Caution to prevent any Exceſs of Joy that ſuch extraordinary News might naturally happen to produce.

We

We do therefore preſent the ſaid Extract of a Letter dated the 19th of April laſt, as a ſcandalous Libel, and deſire your Worſhips will treat it as it deſerves.

This Behaviour of the Briſtol Grand Jury will, without doubt, be criticiſed by the *Ingenious and Upright Mr. Walſingham*, who ſeems to ſet himſelf up as the *profeſſed Enemy* of every Man who appears for the *publck Good*, or *Rejoyces* at the Succeſs of thoſe that do.

Norwich, *June* 2. Tueſday laſt being the Anniverſary of the moſt happy Reſtoration of the Royal Family, after a long deteſted Uſurpation, ſupported by a *curſed Crew* of ſanctity'd Hypocritical Villains, the ſame was obſerv'd in this City with the greateſt Shew of Loyalty, and the moſt particular Marks of publick Joy, that were ever known here on the like Occaſion.

On Wedneſday laſt Mr. Edward King, who was Sheriff of this City in 1729, was unanimiouſly choſen Alderman of the Ward beyond the Water, in the Room of Robert Bene, Eſq; deceaſed. It is the Opinion of many, that the effectual Way to ſecure ſuch Unanimity in our Elections, would be always to put up true Members of the Church of England as by Law eſtabliſh'd. We can tell our *Norfolk* Correſpondent that the *Exciſe Scheme* may prove to be the beſt Expedient that ever was thought of for producing *Unanimity in all Elections*.

Extract from the London Journal.

Mr. Osborne's Character of a *certain Miniſter*.

I Have a Miniſter full in my View (ſays Mr. Osborne) who for ſeveral Years paſt hath conducted publick Buſineſs in ſo *juſt* and *prudent* a manner, that all *Europe* feels the good Effects of his *wiſe Meaſures* to conciliate the various contending Powers. We have ſeen him, when Affairs have been ſo perplexed that we thought War unavoidable, ſtrike Light out of Darkneſs, and procure ſuch a Peace by *Wiſdom*, as *Power* could never have effected; a Peace ſo *judiciouſly* founded, that 'tis the *mutual Intereſts* of the ſeveral Princes to preſerve it! a Peace, which leaves *Great Britain* in full Poſſeſſion of its Rights! and in the full Enjoyment of a flouriſhing

Trade

Trade and growing Wealth! We have ſeen this very Miniſter, not only by *wiſe* Arts and *gentle* Methods, unite the divided Intereſts of *Europe*, and conduct Foreign Affairs to a very fortunate Iſſue; but we have experienced the moſt *equitable* and *moderate* Adminiſtration at Home, the moſt inviolable and ſacred Regard to the Conſtitution; not one *Act of Power* againſt the *Nation*'s Enemies, or his *own*: We have ſeen a Miniſter *grateful* to his Friends, *juſt* to Mankind, and *generous* to his Enemies; a Miniſter in whom there are more good Qualities united, than in any one Man within our Knowledge! who had done the *moſt beneficent* Actions, and the *feweſt ill-natured* ones; who hath ſhewn as many *National Virtues*, and as few Vices, as any Miniſter of State, either in our Memories, or upon Record.

Extract from the DAILY COURANT.

Faction and Patriotiſm with the Characters of *Brutus* and *Cataline*.

TO ſubdue *Faction* by Force (ſays Mr. Meanwell) may be dangerous to our real Liberties; and therefore to be avoided. Slavery is a worſe Evil than *Faction* itſelf; and conſequently 'tis better to endure the laſt with Patience, than open an Inlet for the firſt. 'Tis the People only can make a Faction formidable; and, if they will remain neutral, *Liberty* and the Government will both be ſecure, and flouriſh together.

Here, perhaps, it may be objected, That by this Paſſiveneſs of the People, their Friends may be diſcouraged, as well as their Enemies; that is to ſay, *Patriotiſm* itſelf may be ſtiled *Faction*, and, by that Means, be deprived of the Support it expected, and deſerved.

To this 'tis eaſy to reply, That popular Remedies of publick Calamities are ſo full of Difficulty and Danger, that *Patriotiſm* would infallibly make it the *dernier Reſort*, and be loth, even at leaſt, to put All to the Hazard on ſo precarious a Foundation. Let us therefore add farther, That however the Names of *Patriotiſm* and *Faction* are confounded, there is a wide Difference in the Things themſelves; *Patriotiſm* is the calm and deliberate

Reſolve

Reſolve of Virtue, to defend the Liberties of the People at the Expence of its own Life and Fortune, and in Defiance of the Lure of Intereſt, or the Threat of Danger: *Faction* is the raſh, miſguided Oppoſition of Ambition and Revenge to Power and Peace; the mad Perſeverance of Diſappointment and Deſpair, to embroil the State they cannot govern, and make the People the Steps to their Preferment, and their own Ruin.

Brutus was a Patriot, and *Cataline* an Incendiary; Rebellion and Rapine armed the one, Juſtice and Love of Mankind, the other: Mildneſs, Moderation, and Philoſophy were the Companions of the firſt; Rage, Avarice, and Luſt of Power, the laſt: Both were unfortunate; but Time has been faithful to their Memories. *Brutus* will always appear amiable, and *Cataline* deteſtable, while *Faction* and *Patriotiſm* are diſtinguiſhed by Mankind. Theſe two Characters will ſerve as an eternal Mirrour to reflect the Features of either; and, if we will be at the Pains to make the Compariſon, we ſhall never be deceived. 'Tis Pity we have an Opportunity to make the laſt the Standard of our Judgment now; and that *Britain* ſhould be curſed with her *Cataline*, as well as *Rome*.

Faction is indeed gone forth among us with a high Hand; like the Devil in the *Revelations*, let looſe for a thouſand Years, it ſeems to have taken its Reſidence with us, and threatens to become too mighty for Controul.

The FREE BRITON.

MR. Walſingham having given us nothing in his laſt FREE BRITON *but an Extract out of a Pamphlet which has been lately publiſhed, we do not think proper to print it a third* Time.

NEWS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

THE Advantage the Biſhops, and the Conſtitutioniſts, have obtained over the Parliament, by the laſt Arret of the Council, is not ſo great as they at firſt

firſt flattered themſelves, and ſeems to be only a Piece of Policy, on the Side of the Court, to hold the Ballance, that ſo the King may turn the Scale on which ever Side his Circumſtances require. It is plain, the Court is cautious of giving the Parliament a Handle to reſign their Places again, and knows the Advantage which may be made of that Body, to curb any unreaſonable Demands of the Court of *Rome*, in Oppoſition to the Liberties of the *Gallican* Church. This is, probably, the Reaſon of the Cardinal Miniſter's having ſo little Regard to the reiterated Complaints of the Biſhops, wherein they urge the King's letting the Weight of his Reſentment fall on that audacious Body, as they are pleaſed to call the Parliament: And this may likewiſe be the Reaſon, why the Court does not think fit entirely to cruſh the *Janſeniſts*; according to the Maxims of the late Duke of *Orleans*, who, when Regent, was wont to ſay, upon the like Occaſions: *Si le Pape refuſe de m'accorder ce que je lui demande, je lacherai a ſes Trouſſes me Dogues* Janſeniſtes, *qui le mettront bien a la Raiſon. (If the* Pope *refuſe to do what I would have him, I will ſet my Kennel of* Janſeniſts *upon his Back, who will ſoon bring him to Reaſon.* The Biſhops are very ſollicitous for the Calling of a National Council, in which they hope entirely to ſuppreſs the *Janſeniſts*; but the more thinking *Jeſuiſts*, do not ſeem ſo forward in truſting their Cauſe to the uncertain Iſſue of a Council, in which they foreſee the Oppoſition of ſo powerful a Body as the Parliament.

The Anſwer given by Cardinal *de Fleury*, by Word of Mouth, to the Secretary of the Imperial Embaſſy, by Way of Reply to the Emperor's Counter Declaration, is ſaid to have been as follows: (1.) *That the Emperor ſeemed to think the moſt Chriſtian King was diſſatisfied with his ſending a Body of Troops into* Sileſia, *which, however, was a Miſunderſtanding: For as he had done the ſame Thing on the Frontiers of his own Dominions, he could not blame in another, what he had done himſelf.* (2.) *That the Charge of Indecency lay at their Door, who ſuggeſted, and made a Handle of it; and, that theſe were not Expreſſions to be made Uſe of between Sovereign Princes: And* (3.) *That the moſt Chriſtian King was pleaſed to hear, the Em-*

peror

peror conformed so far with his Intentions, as not to suffer any Violence to be offered to the Freedom of Election in Poland.

HOLLAND *and the* LOW COUNTRIES.

THE *Grand Pensionary* being suddenly taken ill with a Fit of the Gout, the *States of* Holland are adjourned, without coming to any material Resolution. The *States-General* have given Orders to the Governors and Commanders, on the Frontiers, to repair immediately to their Posts, and have again put off the Reform of their Troops for six Weeks.

SPAIN *and* PORTUGAL.

BEFORE the King of *Spain* departed from *Sevil*, he gave particular Orders for the Continuation of the new Levies, with all possible Speed, and to forward the Sea Armaments. The Forces, both for the Sea and Land Service, which are to be in a Readiness to enter upon Action, if required, before the Conclusion of this Month, will, it is reported, exceed what has been seen in *Spain*, since the Reign of *Philip* II.

ROME *and* ITALY.

THE Sentence lately passed upon Cardinal *Coscia*, is exclusive of the Penalties he had before incured, by his Contempt of the Papal Authority, in leaving the Ecclesiastical State, without the *Pope*'s Permission, and refusing to return when lawfully thereunto summoned; for which *he is debarred from going into any Church, deprived of his Right of conferring Benefices, or quartering Pensions upon them, and forbidden to alienate any of his Livings, without the Consent of the Holy-See.* As rigorous as these two Sentences may seem, the Cardinal, all Circumstances considered, has Reason to think he came off pretty well; three of the Cardinals in the Congregation *super nonnullis*, having voted him deserving of *Death*, and three others being for depriving him of the Purple; none were for mitigating the Sentence,

which, at laſt, paſſed againſt him. A Liſt of ſome of this Prelate's Miſdemeanors are ordered to be printed and publiſhed, to clear the Congregation from all Imputation of having been two rigorous; but it is even ſaid, that ſome of his Crimes, which are of too black a dye to be made publick, will be privately communicated, by the *Pope*'s Nuncios, to Foreign Courts. In the mean Time the *Holy Father*, out of his great Compaſſion, and at the earneſt Sollicitation of the Cardinal, has granted him an eventual Abſolution for two Months, in Caſe he ſhould die during that Time, the Renewal of which he muſt ſeek for at the Expiration of that Term: The Cardinal, however, ſeems more ſollicitous for the Bleſſings of this World, than of that to come, having ordered his Cook to ſerve up twelve Diſhes every Day at his Table.

GERMANY.

FROM *Swerin* we have Advice, that the Duke of *Mecklenburg* has cauſed a Mandate to be publiſhed in all the Churches of his Dutchy, highly complaining of the Injury done him by the Imperial Court, in attempting to deprive him of the Right of Government in his own Hereditary Dominions, and prohibiting all his Subjects, under very ſevere Penalties, to have any Regard to the Emperor's Patent, which gives the Adminiſtration to his Brother, Duke *Chriſtian Lewis*.

We hear, from the *Rhine* that ſeveral Detachments of the *French* Troops have appeared upon the Confines of the *Palatinate*, and in ſeveral other Places on that River. They have, likewiſe, been very buſy in the Duchy of *Bergue*, and are buying up all the Horſes they can procure to remount their Cavalry.

At *Vienna* it is reported, that the King of *Portugal* has remitted to his Brother, *Don Emanuel*, three Millions of Florins, to purchaſe a Principality for his Royal Highneſs in the Empire.

The Camp in *Sileſia*, which now conſiſts of 7800 Foot, 2000 Horſe, 4000 Dragoons, and 600 *Huſſars*, making in all 14,400 Men, will ſpeedily be reinforced with ſeveral Batallions.

POLAND, SWEDEN *and the* NORTHERN-POWERS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Diet of the Convocation at *Warſaw* ſeparated peaceably, the Intrigues, for influencing the enſuing Election, do not ceaſe. King *Staniſlaus*'s Party ſeems to carry it with an high Hand, but as the Oath for the Excluſion of *Foreign Candidates*, was, in a Manner, forced upon ſeveral of the Nuncios, there is ſtill a Number of Male-contents.

Letters from *Peterſburg* inſinuate, that the *Ruſſian* Troops in *Courland*, and the Neighbouring Provinces, will certainly march into *Poland* to give the Negative to the Election of King *Staniſlaus*, in whoſe Favour there, as yet, ſeems to be a very ſtrong Party. The Ambaſſadors of the *Emperor*, the *Czarina*, and the King of *Pruſſia*, have joined in their Remonſtrances to the Primate of *Poland* againſt the Election of that Prince. There is a Diſcourſe of a new Party forming, whoſe Pretences are not only to exclude all *Foreigners*, but even every *Native*, who pretends to a Rank *ſuperiour* to the ordinary Nobility. Prince *Lubomirſky* is ſaid to be at the Head of this Party, and that it is ſupported by the Houſes of *Radzevil*, *Sapieha*, *Wieſnowiſky*, and ſeveral others.

The Senate, in the mean Time, has the Pretenſions of the Court of *Saxony*, which are ſaid to amount to eighteen Millions of Rix-Dollars, under their Conſideration. King *Staniſlaus*, on the other Hand, who has a Demand of two and twenty Millions, offers to abate ſixteen Millions, in caſe of his Election, but, at the ſame Time, inſinuates, that he ſhall find Means to do himſelf Juſtice, if they ſhould not reſtore him.

The Proteſtants are very active in ſolliciting the Reſtoration of their Privileges before the Election.

From *Copenhagen*, we have Advice, that the *French* Miniſter, at that Court, has Orders to demand a Paſſage for King *Staniſlaus* thro' the Sound, in Caſe he ſhould undertake a Voyage to *Poland*.

TURKY, PERSIA, *and other* REMOTE COUNTRIES.

THE *Ottoman Port* is bent upon purchaſing a Peace with the *Perſians*, at any Rate, without which they are very apprehenſive of a total Revolution: And their Hopes of ſucceeding is the greater, as it is ſaid, that the Protector, *Kouli-kan*, notwithſtanding the Advantage obtained over the *Turks*, in the late Engagement, finding it almoſt impracticable to take *Babylon*, for want of Proviſions in ſo barren a Country, has reſolved to conſent to a Truce of two Months, in order to hear and examine the Propoſals to be made by the *Turkiſh Seraſkier*, for a general Peace.

Letters from *Smyrna* adviſe, that the *Perſians* have taken the Town of *Mouſſal*, formerly called *Nineveh*, in *Aſſyria*, and that they had inveſted *Bagdat*, with an Intention to form the Siege of that Place. The *Turks*, in the mean Time, report, that their Army, which is now forming, will amount to 150,000 Men, with which they hope to put a Stop to any farther Conqueſts of the *Perſians*.

An exact Liſt of all ſuch Veſſels as we are informed came into, *and* ſailed from, *any of our* Home Ports *from* Wedneſday, May the 30*th*, *to* Tueſday, June *the* 5*th*, *both Days incluſive*; *deſigned for the Uſe of Merchants, and other Perſons, who may have any Friends or Effects on Board ſuch Veſſels.*

Portſmouth, June 3, Yeſterday *arrived* the Concord, of North-Yarmouth, George Spilman, from Malaga, with Wine for a Market. *Sailed* the Anne Brig. of Kingſale, Edmund Courcy, for the Weſtern Iſlands. *Arrived* at Spithead the Lymington, Charles Hayman, with Salt from Alicant, and waits for Orders.

Briſtol, June 2. *Arrived* the new Suſanna, Landon, from Malaga; and the Deſired, Ballard, from Leghorn.

Deal, June 4. *Remains* the St. James, Waring, from Jamaica. Capt. Moody, from Yvica, is in Ramſgate Road. Laſt Night *arrived* the Nonpareil, Wootton, from Mountſerratt, where the Bugby's Hole, Redford, and the Pelican, Parker, were *arrived* from London. Wind E. by S.

Graveſend, June, 4. *Arrived* the Samuel and Molly, Robert Pearſon, from Campechey; the Chandos Sloop, Tobias Jewers, from Rotterdam; the Elizabeth, John Langley, from Guernſey; the Happy Return, Peter Leake, the Generoſity, Robert Spalding, the Weſt, Stephen Hammond,

mond, the Henry and John, Francis Da Coſta, with Brandy, from Dunkirk. The Captains, Joſeph Bowles, from Carthagena, and Paul Martin, from St. Euſtacia, are *arrived* at Amſterdam; and Peter Beckman, from London, at Hamburgh.

Plymouth, June 3. *Arrived* the Mary, Henry Claſs, from Lisbon, for London.

Topſham, June 4. *Arrived* the Carolina Merchant, Rennell, from Gallipoli.

Portſmouth, June 6. Since my laſt *arrived* the Three Brothers Snow, Elgate Roberts, from Cadiz, with Fruit, &c. for London; the Dove Sloop, John Chapman, from Plymouth, with Slates for Morlaix; the Succeſs Sloop, Richard Sexton, from Rotterdam, with Wainſcot; the Anne, Thomas Hutchinſon, from Lisborn, with Fruit, and the John Ship, Richard Tyſon, from Oporto, with Wine and Fruit, both for London. The two latter are ſince *ſailed*.

Deal, June, 6. Laſt Night *ſailed* the St. James, Waring, for Jamaica. *Remans* the Proſperity, Cummyns, for Oſtend; the Ramſgate, Long, for ——, and the Anne and Mary, Moody, for Holland. Wind N. E.

Graveſend, June 6. *Arrived* the Proſperous, Thomas Walter, from Riga; the Nancy Sloop, John Alcock, from Rotterdam; the Seven Siſters, John Winter, from Dunkirk; and the Matthew, Alexander Ellis, from South-Barbary.

Graveſend, June 7. *Arrived* the Oldcaſtle, Donkin, from Dantzick.

Falmouth, June 4 This Day *arrived* the Expedition Packet, Clies, in 22 Days from Lisbon; as alſo the Bonetta of this Place, Allen, from Oporto for Orders; and the Argyle, Diggs, of and for London from Malaga. Wind E. S. E.

Plymouth, June 5. Since my laſt *came in* the Two Brothers, Paillett, of and for this Place from Rochelle; Chatfield, of and for Pool from Cadiz; Poppet, Poore, of and from London for Morlaix; Sommers of Plymouth, Bedaart, from Bergen for the Streights; Catherine, Bannerman, of Margate, from Oporto for London; Young Suſannah, Bailey, of and from London for Carolina.

Southampton, June 6. Sine my laſt *came in* the Succeſs of Chicheſter, Saxton, from Rotterdam; Two Marys of and for Southampton, Gordon, from Guernſey; George and Jane, of and from Guernſey, Allez; Seven Siſters, of and from Jerſey, Queripel; Martlett, of and for Southampton from Kinſale, Martin; Elizabeth and Durrel, of and from Guernſey, Carcy; Elizabeth of Southampton, Perchard, from Jerſey; and the Anne of Southampton, Gavet, from Guernſey.

Deal, June 7. This Morning *ſailed* the Proſperity, Cummyns, for Oſtend. *Remain* the Ramſgate, Long, Anne and Mary Moody, for Holland. Laſt Night *came down* add *ſail'd thro'* the Pearl, Diamond, for Lisbon; and the Benjamin, Macdonald, for New England. This Morning *came down* and *Sail'd thro'* the Prince of Orange, Buckler, for St. Chriſtopher's; the Levant, Hayer, for Leghorn; the Conſtant Betty, Brame, for Jamaica; the Dolphin, Alden, for New England; the Marques, Gardiner, for Lisbon; and Tring, Dunello, for Oporto. Wind E. S. E.

Topſham, June 6. *Arrived* the Queen Caroline, Paſſmore, from Bilbao.

Pool, June 6. *Arrived* the Mary, Henning, from Oporto, where the Judith, Bradſhaw, was *arrived* from London.

Portſmouth,

Portſmouth, June 8. Yeſterday *ſailed* the Limington, Hayman, with Salt for Oſtend.

Deal, June 8. *Remains* only the Ramſgate, Long, for Holland. Wind S. The John, Brock, is *arrived* at Sandwich, and the Halifax, Proctor, at Dover, both from Oporto.

Deal, June 9. Laſt Light and this Morning *arrived* the Seaflower, Cox, from Briſtol, for London; the John, Tyſon, from Oporto; Bennet, from Ditto for London; Walker, from Bourdeaux; Unity, Eades, from Venice, and *ſailed* for Middleburgh; and St. Quintin, Canham, from Sicily. *Remain* the Ramſgate, Long, for Holland; and Tryton, for Rochel. Wind S. W.

Graveſend, June 8. *Arrived* the Nathaniel and John, George Emptage, from Riga; the Conſtant Anne, Robert Francis; and the Peter and Anne, Numelſon, from Norway.

Falmouth, June 7. On the 5th *arrived* the Townſhend Packet, Cooper, in ſeven Days from Corunna. On the 6th *ſailed* the Eagle Packet, Tonkin, from Ditto; and the Truro Tin Veſſel, Hytchins, for London. This Day put in the Portugal Merchant, Gaul, of and for Newcaſtle, and the Succeſs, Sporn, of and for Lynn, both from Oporto; where the Gallant Enterprize, Cumby, was *arrived* from London.

Dartmouth, June 8. Yeſterday *came in* here the Sea Nymph, Douglas, of and for Exon from Oporto, at which Place the Charming Peggy, Corniſh, was *arrived* from Exon.

Liverpool, June 8. *Arrived* the Anne, Sandiford, from Norway.

Briſtol, June 8. *Arrived* the Charming Molly, Coleman, from Bremen.

Topſham, June 8. *Sailed* ſince my laſt the Royal Caroline, Chriſt. Bale, for Hull and the Streights; Swallow, Handcock, for St. Sebaſtians; Rebecca, Brown, and Betterton, Much, for Amſterdam.

Hull, June 9. *Arrived* the Anne and Mary, Skilbeck, and Britannia, Law, from Rotterdam; Lydia, Otter, and St. Peter, Anderſon, from Norway.

Southampton, June 9. Since my laſt *came* in the Defiance, Bowden, from Rotterdam, with Iron, &c. the John and Elizabeth of Arundel, Smith, from Oporto with Wine.

Portſmouth, June 10. This Day *arrived* the Rickman Snow, Iſrael Weſt, and the William and Rebecca, Joſeph Townſend, both from Malaga; and the Dublin Yacht, Capt. Lawſon, from Dublin. Wind freſh at W. S. W.

Deal, June 10. *Remains* St. Quintin, Canham, from Sicily. Yeſterday Afternoon *came down* and *ſail'd* Affiento, ——, for Rochelle, Marquis, ——, for Exon; Suſanna, Geary, for New England, Boulton, Rutter, for Leghorn; ——— Brigantine, from North Bergen for the Streights, and a Bilander Sloop. *Arrived* the Benjamin, Peake, from Leghorn; Stamboline, Horſwell, from Smyrna; Otley, Beach, from St. Chriſtopher's; Mary, Glaſs, and Lisbon Packet, Handcock, from Lisbon. Wind N. E. The Streatham, Huddy, from London, was *arrived* at Gibraltar.

Graveſend, June 9. *Arrived* the Lydia and Rachel, Richard Laming, from Dunkirk; the Richard and Elizabeth, Richard Bradford, from Oſtend; and the Endeavour, John Bromett, from Amſterdam.

Graveſend, June 11. *Arrived* the True Love, Metcalf, from Peterſburg; the Proſperous John, Burton, from Malaga; and the Lake,

Farrow,

Farrow, from Barbadoes, where were *arrived* the Abel, Forſter, the Mary's Reyn, Jervois, the Barbados Factor, Fell, the Apollo, Smith, the Robert, Palliſter, and the William and James, King, from London; the Conſtancy, Green, from Ditto and Lisbon; the Betty, Campbel, the Charles, Brownbill, the Forſter, Little, from Guiney; the Luſitania, Ducket, from Lisbon; and ſeveral others.

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

To which is added,

The DRONE's COLLECTION:

Being an Account of ſeveral Curious Particulars *faithfully extracted from the* Publick Papers, *for the Uſe of ſuch* inquiſitive Readers, *as have more* Time *upon their Hands than they know what to do with.*

London, *June* 12

YESTERDAY being the Anniverſary of his Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne, when he entered into the 7th Year of his Reign, their Majeſties received the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry at St. *James*'s, and the ſame was alſo obſerved throughout the City and Suburbs, by ringing of Bells, firing of Guns, Bonfires, and other Illuminations.

His Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, gave a very magnificent Entertainment on the ſame Occaſion, to ſeveral Foreign Miniſters, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, at his Houſe in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*.

As did alſo the Right Hon. the Lord Harrington, the other of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, at his Houſe in the Stable Yard St. *James's*.

The ſame Day his Grace the Archbiſhop of York, ſet out for his Palace at *Wells* in *Somerſetſhire*.

And likewiſe the Lord Biſhop of Bangor, for his Seat in *Hertfordſhire*

His Majeſty has been pleas'd to appoint Col. Peter Campbel, Member of Parliament for Elgin-Burgh, to be Deputy Governor of Portſmouth, in the room of Col. Peter Hacker, deceaſed; and Yeſterday he took the Oaths in the Court of Common Pleas to qualify himſelf for the ſaid Place.

The ſame Day Miſs Pitt, Siſter to Thomas Pitt, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Oakhampton in Devonſhire, took the Oaths in the Court of Chancery, to qualify herſelf to be one of the Maids of Honour to the Queen, to which Place her Majeſty was lately pleas'd to appoint her.

Yeſterday Orders were iſſued out for a detach'd Party from the four Troops of Horſe-Guards, and the two Troops of Grenadier-Guards, to march to Richmond To-morrow, to be in Readineſs againſt their Majeſties, the Duke and the young Princeſſes, remove thither from St. James's, which will be on Thurſday next.

Orders

Orders are likewiſe iſſu'd out for a Party of the Horſe Grenadier Guards to mount on Thurſday next at St. James's, Whitehall and the Tower, to relieve the Foot-Guards who are to be review'd the ſame Day in Hyde-Park by his Majeſty and the Royal Family.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Stairs's Regiment of Horſe is come from Scotland to St. Alban's, where it now lies, and is to continue there till it is review'd by his Majeſty. His Lordſhip is gone down to St. Alban's, in order to join his ſaid Regiment.

Yeſterday the Turky Company received Advice, that the Stamboline, Capt. Horſewell from Smyrna, came thro' the Downs into Dover Road on Sunday laſt richly laden.

Yeſterday three Street-Robbers were committed to Newgate by Sir Richard Brocas, on the Information of one of their Accomplices.

Alſo the ſame Day was committed to the ſaid Priſon, a young Man for ſtealing eight Fowls from a Poulterer in Newgate-Market.

Laſt Night his Excellency the Conde de Montijo, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, with a vaſt Concourſe of Nobility and Gentry, was at the New Theatre in the Hay-market, and ſaw the new humorous Piece call'd, the Opera of Opera's, or Tom Thumb the Great, ſet to Muſick after the Italian manner.

Yeſterday was held a Chapter of the moſt noble Order of the Garter at St. James's, when his Highneſs William Prince of Orange, the Right Hon. Spencer Earl of Willmington, Preſident of the Council, and his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Steward of the Houſhold, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum for the County of Derby, and one of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council, were elected Knights Companions with the uſual Ceremony. The Earl of Willmington thereupon reſigned his Order of the Bath into the Hands of his Majeſty, and received the Garter and Ribbon of the late Duke of Cleveland and Southampton; as did the Duke of Devonſhire thoſe of the Earl of Pembroke.

His Highneſs the Prince of Orange has his late Majeſty's Garter, and we hear the ſame will be ſent over to him in a few Days by the Herald at Arms belonging to the Order, accompanied by ſeveral Noblemen and Perſons of Diſtinction, in order to his Highneſs's being inveſted with the ſame at his Palace at Leuarden in Frieſland; but his Highneſs will be afterwards inſtall'd in Perſon at Windſor with the other new Knights, about the middle of Auguſt next.

This Day the Hon. Robert Coke, Eſq; Vice-Chamberlain of her Majeſty's Houſhold, younger Brother to the Right. Hon. the Lord Lovell, and one of the moſt finiſh'd Gentlemen of the Age, is to be married to the Lady Jane Holt, eldeſt Daughter of the Great Marqueſs of Wharton, Siſter to the late Duke, and Widow of John, Holt, Eſq; late of Redgrave in Suffolk, a Lady of uncommon Beauty, fine Accompliſhments, and a great Fortune.

The Bill of MORTALITY.

Chriſten'd	Males	162	Buried	Males	245
	Females	151		Females	268
	In all	313		In all	513

Decreaſed in the Burials this Week 65.

The

The State of LITERATURE *in Foreign Parts.*

PARIS.

Histoire ancienne des Egyptiennes, *des* Carthaginois, *des* Assyriens, *des* Babyloniens, *des* Medes *et des* Perses, *des* Macedoniens, *des* Grecs *Par* Mr. Rollin, *ancien Recteur de l'Universite de* Paris, *Professeur d' Eloquence au College Royal, et Associe a l'Academie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres.* Tome I.

That is,

The ancient History of the *Egyptians*, *Carthaginians*, *Assyrians*, *Babylonians*, *Medes* and *Persians*, *Macedonians* and *Greeks*. By *Mr. Rollin*, &c. *in* 12*mo. Vol.* I.

This first Volume of Mr. *Rollin*'s History has been published ever since the Year 1731, which indeed is farther back than we propose to go in our Accounts of *Foreign Literature*; but, as this is a Work yet unfinished (*the* 5*th Volume being published not long since, the* 6*th promised in three or four Months, to which two or three Volumes will be added*) and we find several Things in the latter Volumes, which we think worthy to be recommended to our Readers Perusal, we chuse rather to break in upon the Rule we proposed, and to begin with the first Volume, tho' two Years old. The Author of this Work, Mr. *Rollin*, whose Employ is the Instruction of Youth in the flourishing University of *Paris*, writes this History for the Use of his Pupils, and others, who, tho' they do not propose to make profane History their whole or chief Study, are yet desirous of attaing to a tolerable Knowledge of this useful Science. For this Reason he does not propose to fill his Work with a great deal of Erudition, but thinks it sufficient to lay before such Readers a coherent History of Antiquity, extracted from such parts of ancient Authors, as furnish him with Materials of the greatest Weight, and which give him an Opportunity to make some useful Reflections.

Our Author, after having premised a general Idea of the Origin and Progress of Kingdoms, divides this his first Volume into two Books, in the first of which he treats of the *Egyptians*, and in the second of the *Carthaginians*. The History of the *Egyptians*, which we pro-

poſe to take under our Conſideration at this Time, is divided into three Parts. The firſt gives a ſhort Deſcription of *Egypt*; the ſecond an Account of the Laws, Cuſtoms and Religions of the *Egyptians*, and the third, the Hiſtory of their Kings.

Egypt, ſays our Author in his firſt Part, was divided into the *Thebaid*, or *Upper Egypt*, *Heptanomos* (ſo called from its ſeven Diſtricts) or the *Middle Egypt*, and the *Delta*, or *Lower Egypt*.

Thebes, from whence the firſt has taken its Name, was by the Ancients reckoned one of the fineſt Cities in the World: It is ſaid to have had an hundred Gates, and to have been ſo populous, that, in their Wars, they could ſend 200 Chariots and 10000 Combatants, out of each of theſe hundred Gates. The Magnificence of it is yet viſible in the Ruins which remain of its Temples and Palaces.

Memphis was the Capital of the *Middle Egypt*, and was likewiſe adorned with a great Number of noble Edifices. It was ſcituate on the Weſtern Banks of the *Nile*, oppoſite to the Place where now *Grand Cairo* ſtands; and was particularly remarkable for its Temple of *Apis*, its *Caſtle*, which was one of the greateſt Curioſities in *Egypt*, and the three great *Pyramids* near it, the largeſt of which was eſteemed one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

The *Labyrinth*, and the *Lake* of *Moeris*, were two other Inſtances of the wonderful Works of the Kings of *Egypt*. The former, which is mentioned by *Herodotus*, who was an Eye-witneſs of its Magnificence, conſiſted of twelve Palaces, which had Communication one with the other, and ſubterraneous Paſſages or Vaults, which were appropriated to the Burial of their Kings, and the Keeping of the *ſacred Crocodiles*. The latter was above thirty Miles in Circumference, and three hundred Foot deep. This Lake was of great Service, as well to ſupply the Deficiency, as to prevent the Damages, which would otherwiſe occur from the Redundancy of the Inundations of the *Nile*. By the Communication this Lake had with the River, by means of a Canal four Leagues long and fifty Foot broad, it was made to receive the Inundation of it, by drawing up the Sluices, when too abun-

dant,

dant, and by means of Trenches and Drains to furniſh Water for fertilizing their Lands, when the overflowing of the *Nile* did not afford a ſufficient Quantity.

As the Deſcription of the *Loweſt Egypt* affords no great Matter worthy our Remarks, we ſhall only farther obſerve under this Head, that our Author concludes his firſt Part with an Account of the *Nile*, its Inundations, Cataracts, *&c.*

As to the *Manners* and *Cuſtoms* of the *Egyptians*, which is the Subject of the ſecond Part of the firſt Book, our Author, in the firſt Chapter, ſays, that tho' their Kingdom was *hereditary*, it was far from being *deſpotick* or *arbitrary*: And that their Kings were tied down to ſuch a Submiſſion to the publick Laws, that they were oblig'd to regulate the Quality and Quantity of their Food, according to their Preſcriptions. They conſtantly attended the publick Devotions in their Temples, where, what they called the ſacred Books were read to them. Theſe Books contained the Counſels and Actions of their illuſtrious Anceſtors, and they looked upon them as ſo many Admonitions to obſerve and propagate the Laws, under which as well theſe their Predeceſſors, as their Subjects, had been happy. Wilful Murder and Perjury were puniſhed capitally, without any Diſtinction of Perſons. The Puniſhment of Calumny was the ſame as the Perſon accuſed would have ſuffered, if the Crime laid to his Charge had been proved. They had one Cuſtom, which, tho' ſingular, was very beneficial to the Publick, *viz.* That every Perſon was obliged to enter his Name, Place of Abode, Occupation and Manner of Living, in a publick Regiſter kept for that Purpoſe; and to give a fallacious Account of theſe Circumſtances was capital.

In the ſecond Chapter of this Part, our Author treats of the Religion of the *Egyptians*. The Prieſts, he ſays, held the firſt Rank, next to their Kings, enjoyed great Privileges, had large Revenues, were exempt from all Taxes, and kept the ſacred Books, in which their Maxims of Government, and the Myſteries of their Religion were treaſured up in Symbols and hieroglyphical Figures. As for the Religion itſelf, our Author thinks it a Subject too extenſive, to enter into a particular Diſ-

cuſſion of it: He confines himſelf therefore to two Articles only, viz. the Diverſity of their Deities, and the Ceremonies of their Funerals. He obſerves that their Deities were exceeding numerous, there being ſcarce an Animal or a Vegetable, but what had divine Honour aſcribed to it, in ſome part of *Egypt*. Tho' this mean Superſtition, and abſurd Worſhip, gave Occaſion to *Juvenal* to be pleaſant in his fifteenth Satyr, our Author obſerves, that the *Egyptians* had ſeveral Things to ſay in their Juſtification: As that they pretended the Gods appeared to them in the ſeveral Forms they adored, and that theſe Things were of great uſe to Mankind. Many ſuppoſed that theſe Creatures were not the ultimate Objects of the Worſhip of the *Egyptians*, but that they were only ſo many Symbols of the Gods: And here our Author juſtly obſerves, that it was but a ſlender Compliment to the divine Attributes, to repreſent them by the vileſt and moſt deſpicable of Creatures.

As to their Method of treating their Dead, and their Funeral-Rites, our Author obſerves, among other Particulars, that at the Deceaſe of any Perſon, all his Relations and Friends Mourned, and abſtained from the uſe of the Bath, from Wine and delicious Foods for a ſhorter or longer Time, according to his Quality. That they had three ſeveral Ways of Embalming their Bodies, which, in thoſe of the higheſt Rank, was very magnificent and expenſive. But what is moſt Singular in his Remarks on this Head is, that the Character of the Deceaſed was arraigned and tryed; and if, after a fair Hearing, it was found to be vicious, his Memory was condemn'd, and he was deprived of Burial; but if it appeared that he had led a Life void of Blame, he was honourably interr'd. And from this Inquiſition, even their Kings themſelves were not exempt.

In the third Chapter, our Author treats of the Soldiery of Egypt, and obſerves, that next to the Prieſts and their Families, they were held in the higheſt Honour, were generouſly rewarded, and were inured to the Hardſhips of War, by a manly Education, and robuſt Exerciſes.

The

The fourth Chapter gives us a briet Account of the Genius, Knowledge, and Learning of the *Egyptians*. Our Author obſerves that they had an happy Invention, and always employed this valuable Talent in Things of *real Uſe*. He ſays they were the Firſt who erected *Libraries*, and ſhewed the value they ſet upon them, by calling them, *Repoſitories of Phyſick for the Soul*. *Egypt*, he aſſures us, was a fertile Soil, for the Sciences, Aſtronomy, Geometry and Phyſick were the Growth of it; and their ſumptuous Monument do indeed evidently ſhew that the *Egyptians* were great Maſters in Architecture, Sculpture, and many other Sciences.

In the fifth Chapter, Mr. *Rollin* treats of the Huſbandmen, Shepherds and Artizans in ancient *Egypt*, who, ſays he, were all valued more or leſs as they contributed to the *Publick Good* in their ſeveral Stations. This Eſteem ſhewn to all Men in their ſeveral Profeſſions, was a Spur to Induſtry. Every Man's Trade or Employment was aſſigned him by the Law, and deſcended from Father to Son. Thus every Man was ſatisfied with his Station in Life, and, adding his own *Experience* to the *Knowledge* of his Anceſtor's, attained to an Excellency in his Way, which otherwiſe would have been impoſſible.

The ſixth, and laſt Chapter of this Part, gives ſome Account of the *Papyrus*, and other Plants peculiar to this Country, and of the great Plenty of Corn in *Egypt*, which was not only ſufficient for its Inhabitants, but was always an inexhauſtible Granary for the uſe of *Rome* and *Conſtantinople*.

We come now to the third Part, or the Hiſtory of the Kings of *Egypt*: And here Mr. *Rollin* owns, that no Part of ancient Hiſtory is more obſcure, than that of the firſt Kings of *Egypt*. He therefore refers his Reader to our Countryman *Sir John Marſham*, and other learned Authors, who have gone before him; and offers at no more than copying *Herodotus* and *Diodorus Sic*: He begins with *Menes* the firſt, ſuppoſed to be the ſame as *Miſraim*, the ſecond Son of *Cham*, who reigned A. M. 1816. and concludes with the Deſtruction of the Monarchy

narchy by *Cambyſes* King of *Perſia*, in the reign of *Pſammenit*, A. M. 3479.

(To be continued.)

LEYDEN.

There is lately publiſh'd in this Univerſity.

Eutropii *Breviarium Hiſtoriæ Romanæ, cum Metaphraſi Græca* Pœanii, *& Notis integris* Eliæ Vineti, Henrici Glareani, Tanaquilli & Annæ Fabri, *item ſelectis* Frid. Sylburgii & Chriſt. Cellarii, *Accedunt* Sexti Rufi, *Breviarium, cum notis integris*, Chriſtoph. Cellarii & Meſſala Corvinus *de progenie Auguſti*; *ut & Anonymi Oratio funebris in* Conſtantium *Inniorum*, MSS. *Biblioth. Lugduni* Batavorum *recenſuit*, ſigebertus Havercampus, *qui & ſuas*, & Criſtoph. Auguſti Heumanni *Notas adjecit. Cum Indicibus copioſiſſimis. Apud* Joann. Arnoldum Langerak.

That is,

An Abridgment of the Roman Hiſtory by *Eutropius*, with the Greek Explication by *Pæanius*, &c.

VENICE.

The *Roman Hiſtory* written originally in *French*, by the Fathers *Catrou* and *Roville*, has been tranſlated into *Italian*, and 7 Volumes in 4to of that Work are already publiſh'd in this City.

NAPLES.

The Learned Mr. *Hyacinte Gimma* has lately publiſh'd his *Diſſertationum Academicarum Tomus ſecundus* (or, ſecond Tome of Academical Diſſertations) of which one is *upon the Souls of Beaſts*, and the other *on fabulous Men and Beaſts*.

BANKRUPT ſince our LAST.

Edward Oldfield, of Newcaſtle under Line, in the County of Stafford, Inn-holder and Victualler.

Miſ-

MISCELLANY POEMS, SONGS, &c.

The following Hymn is given us by a Gentleman who assures us it was never yet publiſhed.

A Morning Hymn.

(1)

LO! Night with all its Horror diſappears,
And Day returns to diſſipate our Fears.
Awake, ye drowſey Souls awake,
The Fragrance of the Morn partake,
Nor be like thoſe whoſe folded Arms,
Lie fetter'd in Nocturnal Charms:
Awake, my Soul, prepare to pay
The Duties of the dawning Day:
See, Phœbus *with freſh Vigour riſe,*
And with new Beams adorns the Skies;
Hark how on high the winged Throng
Begin their Tributary Song:
And ſhall not Man for whom they ſing,
As readily a Tribute bring?
While all the Creatures who draw vital Air,
Thy mighty Praiſe, great God of Day declare.

(2)

All-pow'rful God! Eternal Spring of Light!
Thou only Guardian of our Souls by Night!
Let the ſame Power which our frail Bodies kept,
While in ſoft Slumbers we ſecurely ſlept;
Guard our unwary Souls this Day,
And all Temptations keep away.
Let all our Thoughts and Senſes be
From each forbidden Paſſion free:
Thus may we innocent and gay,
Live over this and ev'ry Day;
Thus doing as we would that Men,
Should ever do to us again:

An

As oft as ſable Night comes on,
And Weſtern Worlds receive the Sun,
No Powers of Darkneſs ſhall our Peace moleſt,
While free from Danger we ſecurely reſt.

An ODE by a young Lady.

I.

I Envy not the Proud their Wealth,
Their Equipage, and State:
Give me but Innocence and Health,
I, ask not to be great.

II.

I, in this ſweet Retirement, find
A Joy unknown to Kings:
For Scepters, to a virtuous Mind,
Seem vain and empty Things.

III.

Great CINCINNATUS, *at his Plow,*
With brighter Luſtre ſhone,
Than guilty CÆSAR *e'er could do,*
Tho' ſeated on a Throne.

IV.

Tumultuous Days, and reſtleſs Nights;
Ambition ever knows;
A Stranger to the calm Delights
Of Study and Repoſe.

V.

Then free from Envy, Care and Strife,
Permit me, heav'nly Pow'rs,
To paſs a pure unblemiſh'd Life,
And crown with Peace my Hours.

The following Copy of Verſes is ſent us from a Neighbouring Kingdom, and never before appeared in Print.

VERSES addreſſed to a young Lady, occaſioned by her Name's being wrote with a Diamond on a Glaſs full of Wine.

UNblemiſh'd as the Diamond may'ſt thou ſhine,
Smooth as the Glaſs, and ſparkling as the Wine:
Thy Humour free, avoiding ſtill Offence
May Art *thy* Wit, *and* Age *improve thy* Senſe:
Yet ſhould the Graces o're thy Perſon reign,
More ſoft than Painters touch, or Poets feign
Should all the Powers of Love *thy Motions wait,*
Point every Glance, and finiſh ev'ry Trait;
Let Judgment *weigh, not* Fancy *rate thy Charms,*
And Virtue cool the Youth thy Beauty warms:
The Paſſion loſt, where Fancy guides the Choice
Midſt ſtormy Rapture, and tumultous Joys,
Wreck's in a fatal Whirl of looſe Deſires,
And all the Lover *in the* Spouſe *expires.*

Thou, to a juſt Eſteem thy Beauties owe,
To Merit *gratefull, but deſpiſing* Show.
Gay without Lightneſs, Grave without Diſtaſte,
Fair without Pride, and without Coldneſs Chaſte:
Thus when the Bloom that teints each Feature, pines,
And all that Harmony of Shape declines,
More Charms than Time reſumes thine Age ſhall boaſt,
And the wiſe Friend *ſucceed the* youthfull Toaſt.

A DOG of a LOVER.

I.

SURE ne're was a Dog *ſo wretched as I,*
Whoſe Reſt is for ever prevented,
I'm neither at Peace when Aurelia *looks* Coy,
Nor when ſhe looks Kind *am contented.*

II.

Her Frowns *give a* Pain *I'm unable to bear,*
The Thoughts of them ſet me a trembling;
Her Smiles *give no* Joy, *ſince I plaguely fear,*
They can be no more but diſſembling.

III.

Then pr'ythee, my Deareſt, conſent and be kind,
Put an End to this troubleſome Wooing;
For I ſee I ſhall ne're be at Peace in my Mind
'Till once you and I have been doing.

IV.

Let your poor Dog *no longer with Juſtice complain*
Of Uſage that's hard above Meaſure;
But ſince he has taſted ſo much of Love's Pain,
Pr'ythee fling him a Bit *of his* Pleaſure.

Note, All *Letters* and *Intelligence* left at the *Publiſhers* of this Pamphlet, directed *to the Authors of the* BEE, and *Poſt paid*, ſhall be taken in.

Note, This Pamphlet (which does not weigh *two Ounces*, and may *therefore* be ſent by the *Poſt*) ſhall be forwarded, Weekly, to any Part of *Great-Britain*, *Ireland*, or the *Plantations*, upon Notice to the Printer, or Publiſher. It ſhall alſo be left, every *Saturday*, at all Publick or Private Houſes in *London*, or *Weſtminſter*, where it is deſired.

The Prices of all *Stocks*; The *Discount* and *Premium* of their *Bonds*; The Course of *Exchange*, and the Prices of the most *Staple Merchandizes* for *ready Money*, as they stood respectively on *Wednesday* the 13th Day of *June*, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon.

STOCKS.

Bank	151 1 4th
India	165 1 4th
South Sea	103 5 8ths a 104
Ditto Annuity	110 3 8ths a 1 half
3 per C. Ann. 1726	103 1 8th a 1 4th
Ditto 1731	103 1 8th a 1 4th
Million Bank	115 1 half
Equivalent	111 a 112
African	30
York Buildings	No Transfer
Royal Aff. 100l paid in	107 1 half
Lon. Aff. 13l pd. in	13 5 8ths a 3 4ths
Bank Circulation	7 l

The Course of EXCHANGE, &c.

Amsterdam	35 1
Ditto at Sight	34 11
Rotterdam	35 2
Antwerp	35 4
Hamburg	34
Paris at 1 Day's Date	32 1 8th
Cadiz	41 7 8ths
Madrid	42
Bilboa	41 1 half
Leghorn	50 1 half
Genoua	53 3 4ths
Venice	49
Lisbon	55 5d a 7 8ths
Porto	55 4d a 7 8ths
Dublin	10 1 half a 3 8ths

Interest per Cent.——Bonds, &c.

3 1 half	India	5l 13s a 14s	5l 13s a 14s	5l 12s a 14s P
	Ditto 3 per Cent.	4l 04s a 05s	4l 5s a 4s	3l 4s a 4l Pre
4	50l South Sea	21 15s a 16s	21 16s	21 15s a 16s P
3	20l Prizes	21l 06s 06d	21l 6s 6d	21 6s 6d
3	Blanks	8 l	8 l	8 l

N. B. The India Stock Transfer Books will be shut from the 21st instant to the 19th of July next; and the Dividend, due at Midsummer next, will be paid the 31st of the said July

ANNUITIES, viz.

141 per Cent. at 25 a 14th
1704 to 1708 inclusive 26
1 half } Ys. Pur.
91 pr. C. A. 1710 7 7 8ths }
Lottery 1710.
Prizes for 9 1 half Years from Lady Day last, 6 3 4ths a 7 Years Purchase.
Blanks for 10 Years from Michaelmas last, 5l 1s per Set.
Three 1 half per Cent. Annuity 5 per Cent. Prem.

		Given for.	Paid off.	No.
In Exch.	12th 2 Shillings Aid, 1731—	1000000	919900	69
	1 Shilling Aid, 1732—	500000	226200	
	Malt 1732 —	750000	204437	
	Salt —	300000	75000	15

Prices of Gold, Silver, and Pieces of Eight.

GOLD in Bars, per Ounce	3l 18s 1d
ditto in Coin	3l 18s 1d
Pillar Pieces of Eight	5s 4d 1 half to 5 8ths
ditto Mexico	5s 4d 3 8ths to 1 half
Silver in Bars Standard	5s 4d 1 4th

Grocery Wares by the C.

Almonds Jordan 4 l
Ditto Valentia 3 l 05 s 0 d
Raisins of the Sun N 1 l 12 s 0 d
Ditto Malaga none
Currans new 45 s
Prunes French 17 s
Figs 20 s 0 d
Sugar Jamaica Muſc. 16 s a 20 s
Fine ditto 28 s a 34 s
Loaf Sug. dub. Refi. 8 d 1 half to 9 d
Molaſſes of London 8 s 3 d
Rice of Carolina 14 s a 14 s 6 d
Bees Wax East Country 6 l 0 s
Brimſtone 16 s 0 d

Grocery Wares by the lb.

Cinamon 7 s 8 d
Cloves 9 s 1 d
Mace 15 s 0 d
Nutmegs 8 s 7 d
Pepper for home Conſump. 16 d

Drugs by the C.

Allom Roach 21 s 0 d
Almonds bitter 28 s 0 d
Anniſeed of Alicant 48 s
Aſſafœtida 8 l a 14 l
Coffee uncertain
Gentian 28 s 6 d
Gum Sandrack none
Harts Horns the C. wt. none
Myrrh 9 l a 11 l 0 d
Dying Wares, by the lb. C. & Ton
Cocheneal per l. at 18 s 0 d
Indico French 25 11 d
Indico Guatimalo 2 s a 3 s
Ditto Labore none
Annotto 6 s 7 d
Verdigreece 12 d a 16 d
Gum Sticklack 4 l to 10 l
Iſinglaſs 18 d a 4 s 0 d
Gum Arabick, per C. 65 s

Oil, Tallow, and Whale Fins.

Oil in Jars 5 l a 8 l
Greenland ditto none
New England Liniſeed 30 l
Ditto Rape 19 l
Town Melt Tallow 36 s 0 d
Country Tallow — 35 s 0 d
Iriſh Tallow 30 s a 32 s
Green. Wh. Fins per T. 63 l a 63 l
New England ditto per C. 25 l

Hemp, Pitch, Tar, Roſin, &c.

Hemp Riga per C. 24 s a 25 s
Ditto Petersburgh 23 s a 24 s
Pitch of Carolina per C. 4 s 9 d
Tar of ditto per Barr. 16 s
Ditto Stockholm per Laſt 10 l
Roſin black and yellow 9 s a 11 s
Turpentine common 9 s a 10 s
Pot Aſhes Ruſſia 30 s a 32 s
Ditto East Country 25 s a 26 s
Soap Marble 40 s to 46 s

Lead, Tin, Copper and Iron, viz.

Lead fodr. cont. 19 C. one half on Board at 14 l a 14 l 10 s
Tin in Blocks per C. — 4 l 0 s
Copper Engliſh 34 s
Ditto Ordinary — 4 l 16 s a 5 l
Copper of Barbary 90 l a 100 l.
Iron of Bilboa per Ton 16 l 5 s

Woollen Factory of England.

Colcheſter Bays Crown 13 d
Red Liſt 6 Seals 13 d & 8 s p
Perpet Kertens Ells 22 s 0 d
Chudleis 22 s 0 d
Moch Sandford — 21 s 0 d
Second ditto 22 s 6 d
Prime ditto 24 s 0 d

Wine, Brandy and Rum, &c.

Porto red per Pipe 32 l a 34 l
Ditto white none
Lisbon red 35 l a 40 l
Ditto white 26 l a 28 l
Sherry 26 l
Ditto old 30 l
Canary new 25 l a 28 l
Ditto old 32 l a 34 l
Florence per Cheſt 3 l 0 s
French red per Hhd 30 l a 40 l
Ditto white — ditto — 20 l
Mountain Malaga old 24 l 0 l
Ditto new 20 l a 21 l
Brandy Fr. per Gall. 6 s a 6 s 8 d
Rum of Jamaica 7 s
Ditto Lewd. Iſlands 6 s 4 d 6 s 10 d

Corn, Malt, Hops, &c.

Wheat 8 Gall. to the Buſh. and 8 Buſh. to the Qr. 19 s a 22 a 25 s
Rye 14 s a 15 s a 16 s
Barley 12 s a 14 s a 15 s
Oats 8 s a 10 s a 12 s
Boiling Peaſe 16 s a 18 s a 20 s
Hog ditto 14 s a 18 s
Beans 14 s a 16 s a 19 s
Tares — 18 s a 20 s a 23 s
Malt Pale — 17 s a 19 s a 20 s
Ditto brown 16 s a 17 s a 18 s
Rapeſeed per Laſt new 10 l a 11 l
Flaxſeed ditto — 12 l a 14 l
Hempſeed ditto 9 l a 10 l a 11 l
Hops new 1732 7 l 10 s a 10 l 10 s
Coals in the Pool 23 s

Sundry Sorts of Merchandize.

Cork from Port 20 a 23 per C
Tortoiſhel per lb. — 6 s a 8 s
Lime Juice per Gall. — 1 s 3 d
Stock Fiſh per C. — 12 s a 14 s
Lignum Vitæ per Ton 3 l a 5 l
Hamb. Pipe ſtaves per M. 23 l
Hogſhead ditto 15 l
Barrel ditto 11 l
Elephants Teeth 2 to C. 14 l 00 s